GOVERNMENT

OF

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

+ + + + +

BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT

+ + + + +

PUBLIC MEETING

+ + + + +

TUESDAY

JUNE 6, 2006

+ + + + +

The Public Meeting convened in Room 220 South, 441 4th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20001, pursuant to notice at 9:30 a.m., Geoffrey H. Griffis, Chairperson, presiding.

BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT MEMBERS PRESENT:

GEOFFREY H. GRIFFIS Chairperson RUTHANNE G. MILLER Vice-Chairperson CURTIS ETHERLY, JR. Board Member

JOHN MANN, II

Board Member (NCPC)

ZONING COMMISSION MEMBER PRESENT:

CAROL MITTEN

Chairperson

OFFICE OF ZONING STAFF PRESENT:

CLIFFORD MOY BEVERLEY BAILEY JOHN NYARKU TRACEY W. ROSE

Deputy Secretary Sr. Zoning Specialist Zoning Specialist

Sr. Zoning Specialist

D.C. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

SHERRY GLAZER, ESQ. JACOB RITTING, ESQ. LORI MONROE, ESQ.

## OFFICE OF PLANNING STAFF PRESENT:

## STEVE COCHRAN

The transcript constitutes the minutes from the public meeting held on June 6, 2006.

AGENDA ITEM P	<u>AGE</u>
<pre>CALL TO ORDER: Geoffrey Griffis</pre>	4
ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSION 6-A APPEAL NO. 17439	5
<u>Vote to Deny Summary Judgment</u>	8
Vote to Deny Appeal	25
LILLIAN K.H. AUDETTE REVOCABLE TRUST  APPLICATION NO. 17477	26
Rescheduled	30
MISSIONFIRST DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION NO. 17480	32
Vote to Approve the Application	35
PAULINE S. NEY APPLICATION NO. 17446	36
Vote to Approve the Application as Amended	91
WILLIAM J. McKEEVER APPLICATION NO. 17319	91
Vote to Approve the Modification	95
SHERMAN ARMS, LLC APPLICATION NO. 17464	96
Vote to Approve the Application	104
DC HAMPTON, LLC APPLICATION NO. 17459	106
Vote to Approve the Application	112
ADJOURN - Geoffrey Griffis	113

## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

10:40 a.m.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Let to call to order our public meeting of the 6th of June, 2006. My name is Geoff Griffis, Chairperson. Joining me today, of course, of and the Vice-Chair Ms. Miller Mr. Etherly. Representing the National Capital Planning Commission We have differing Zoning Commissions is Mr. Mann. that have participated on several of the cases this morning for decision. As they are available, they will come out and join us.

Copies of today's hearing agenda are available, of course, for you where you entered into the hearing room. You can pick that up. We do have an awful lot on our agenda for the meeting this morning so we are going to get straight into it. We will not be changing the chronology of that listed on the schedule. We'll roll through as they are printed and have been published.

I'm just going to ask that everyone just if they would turn off cell phones and any sort of other noise-making devices so that our transmission of our deliberation is not interrupted. Of course, in the public meeting all cases that we are going to call

for decision have been heard. The records have been closed. There were filings on numerous cases that were requested. Most have come in.

We will make note of what has been accepted into the record and what has not been accepted if that is particular to each individual case. There is not an opportunity for the public participation in our morning session, of course, our public meeting, as visually you can probably see.

We have full records before us and we will move ahead for our own deliberation on these.

With that, let me say a very good morning to Ms. Bailey, Ms. Rose, Ms. Glazer, and Mr. Moy, who will be ably assisting us in numerous capacities. However, at this point I think we should move straight ahead to call the first case for deliberation.

morning, MR. MOY: Yes. Good Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board. The first case for decision making is the Appeal No. 17439 of Advisory Neighborhood Commission G-A, pursuant to 11 DCMR 3100 and 3101 from the administrative decision of the Zoning Administrator, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) to issue Certificate of Occupancy, Permit No. 102037, dated July 27, 2005, authorizing a 49-seat restaurant use ("Cluck-U-

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Chick").

Appellant alleges that DCRA erred by issuing the C of O for a fast food restaurant without Board of Zoning Adjustment special exception review under Subsection 733. The subject property is located in the HS (H Street Northeast Commercial Overlay/C-2-A District at premises 1123 H Street, NH.E. (Square 982, Lot 823).

On April 25, 2006, the Board completed public testimony on the appeal application, closed the record, and scheduled its decision on June 6, 2006. The Board requested no additional information for the record. The Board is stacked on the merits of the appeal from the ANC-6A on No. 1 and No. 2.

Mr. Chairman, there is the property owner's motion for judgment as a matter of law. That's in your case folders as Exhibit 26 which is dated April 25, 2006.

Finally, we also have a preliminary matter. The Board received after the record was closed a letter from Council Member Kwame Browne dated April 25, 2006, and I'll leave it at that. That completes the status briefing, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you very much. Let's take the first preliminary

matter, Board Members, that are participating on this case. We have a filing, as Mr. Moy has indicated, came in after the record was closed. It is my understanding that none of us have actually seen that and received it.

I would suggest that we not open up the record as we would need to in a motion to open up the entire record to accept that in but rather move ahead with our record as it has been complete. I'll take any other discussion on that or any opposition to it. Very well.

Not noting additional comments, I'll take it as a consensus of the Board then to keep the record closed, therefore, returning that letter. Of course, in the future we will look to receiving letters from all participants and certainly counsel members and hopefully we will update them on the timeliness of getting those submissions in.

The other preliminary matter, as Mr. Moy has indicated, is that we do have a motion for summary judgment in this case. I'll take a brief deliberation on that but I would move that we deny the motion for summary judgement on this case and ask for a second.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Second.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much.

2.0

1 I think it is essentially moot at this point as we are 2 about to go into a full deliberation and finish the 3 If not, it would be just redundant to take it 4 up in a motion. 5 We had held that in abeyance noting that there was a possibility that we might entertain that 6 7 at some juncture as it was somewhat efficiently and 8 effectively presented. As we move through this I think it was properly done in abeyance but we need to 9 10 dispense with that now. Others comment on the motion? 11 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just would add 12 that I think there are facts in dispute that are pertinent to our decision and that would be another 13 14 reason to deny it. 15 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent point. 16 Anything else? Very well. We have a motion before I would ask for all those in favor signify by 17 us. 18 saying aye. 19 ALL: Aye. 20 Opposed? CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 21 Abstaining? 22 Mr. Moy, why don't we just record the vote 23 on that preliminary matter. The staff would 24 MR. MOY: Yes, sir. 25 record the vote as three, zero, two, the motion of the

Chair to deny the motion for summary judgment, seconded by Ms. Miller. Also in support of the motion, Mr. Mann. We have a Zoning Commission Member not present and not voting and a Board Member who is recused on this case.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you very much. Let's get into the substance then of the Appeal No. 17439 which is, of course, for the establishment and whether an error was created when the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy from the Zoning Administrative. That being, it should have under the classification of fast come а food restaurant, of course, would then take some relief or would not be allowed matter-of-right, or whether this fits into the definition which was properly issued.

This was very clear and straightforward in terms of points. Often appeals may not be. There may be five or six differing points. I would note that the ANC who brought the appeal raises two issues, they say. I find them very similar and so close that I really looked at this as a singular issue as whether it was properly defined as a fast food or as a restaurant looking at, of course, what was before the Zoning Administrator at the time of which review and, therefore, issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

The record, I think, is very full on that. I think we are at a unique position from the Board's perspective as we are the appeal body for this clearly in the appeal we will look to any of the documents that would have been available to the Zoning I think also in our capacity and as Administrator. part of our jurisdiction and direction we are able to look beyond what was immediately available into a more full evidentiary findings and hearings on this case. I think we have done that. I think there is a lot of evidence that was presented in this appeal that I think we found useful and I think found appropriately and jurisdictionally available to us. That being how it's operating currently. There is certainly no way the Zoning Administrative would have been able to know how it operates today in the issuance of a C of O prior to its opening. Why is that prevalent? Well, of course, it's prevalent because our zoning definition really hinges on how one is to operate. I'll start with the very beginnings of the two elements that I think we

looked at, or I looked at, in terms of my deliberation on this.

I think the ANC is in good position to be protective of the difference between fast foods and

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 restaurants. I think they were deliberate, clear, and 2 articulate in bringing their case. But when posed for our judgment on whether an error was created, I think 3 4 first we begin with what the Zoning Administrative 5 would have before them. There is the filings and the affidavits of 6 7 how this would be programmed, designed, and developed. 8 Certainly you have the plans that were 9 10 permitted and then you have the affidavit. I don't 11 see anything that was persuasive in terms of the error 12 that was created by the Zoning Administrator issuing a C of O at that juncture. As we open up even 13 14 further and step beyond that, still in the shoes of 15 the Zoning Administrator in looking as we venture forward in time, we look at whether this establishment 16 fits into the definition of a fast food restaurant. 17 I'll pause for a moment and just say that 18 19 this is one of the most -- I have almost run out of adjectives to describe poorly written sections in our 20 21 regulations but this is one that needs a heck of a lot 22 I know that we are pulling together things to recommend that to be relooked at. 23 We have the difference between a fast food 24

restaurant and a restaurant. How when one tips itself

into fast food there is a certain amount of usable space for sitting and queuing. Then we look at the difference between how much prepared food and the packaging and disposal and all these things, all very functional aspects which isn't inappropriate to look at it that way. I just wonder if it is actually serving the intent overall of what we are trying to limit or safeguard from.

That being said, going directly to this case, there was an awful lot of evidence that was presented from photographic evidence to documentation to additional plans. As you recall, we had extensive discussion about whether there was a dishwasher or not and whether one was on order. For me that was not pertinent.

It was an interesting indication or level of understanding of the operation but when shown, in fact, the amount of dishes, the amount of silverware, the wash sinks that, of course, that they treat all that properly at the restaurant, it was shown to me and it was very persuasively shown that this was, in fact, falling into the definition of a restaurant and not tipping into that element of the second points that would have made it part of a fast food restaurant.

1 That is the frame of my deliberation at 2 this point. Let me open it up to others for further discussion and then we'll move back into it. 3 4 MR. MANN: Mr. Chairman, could I just ask 5 a couple of questions to clarify some of what you said? 6 7 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Absolutely. MR. MANN: I'm going to reiterate a little 8 9 bit what I think I heard. It seems to me as we were listening to the testimony in this appeal that some of 10 11 it seemed to go to the actual issuance of the C of O 12 and some of it seemed to be more addressing the post issuance operation of the restaurant. 13 It became a 14 little murky as to whether or not we were supposed to 15 simply be addressing all the information prior to the issuance of the C of O or if we could take into 16 17 consideration the ongoing or current operations of the Am I right so far? 18 restaurant. 19 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 20 MR. MANN: Okay. So what I think I heard 21 you say was that it's okay in our deliberations if we 22 into consideration the whole universe take 23 information that we heard rather than simply if we

chronological order every bit of information that ever

somehow

be

able

to

were

to

kind of

24

25

in

occurred in this application.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

There is not a particular cutoff time or what is it that allows us to consider a greater universe of information prior to just the information that was available to the Zoning Administrator prior to the issuance of the C of O?

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: That's an excellent question. I think, first of all, our review is primarily based on the facts that were presented to DCRA or the Zoning Administrator. I think that we are able to open up to see more of the evidence that is currently presented based on the fact that -- well, specifically in this case it's based on the fact of the definition goes to use and programming and how it is actually done.

I think there is nothing that precludes us or prohibits us from looking at that evidentiary information that is now available as opposed to the that it not available to the was What would be more difficult is if it Administrator. was in conflict and then we would be in a different situation. I still think would we jurisdiction and the ability to look at that. That it isn't in confidence we don't have to step into that Does that address? element.

1 MR. MANN: It does address. I would say 2 it certainly help make the murky a little less murky 3 because the more information we had the clearer some 4 of the aspects of the operation of this restaurant 5 became to me. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. 6 Good. Т 7 don't think it's any different than some of the other 8 appeals that we looked at. In fact, I don't want to 9 site case or go to directly to this, but my thought is 10 that we step in the shoes of the Zoning Administrator, 11 of course, as an appeal. 12 we were having an appeal of 13 if permit, there was 14 documentation that we thought necessary in order to 15 judgement, we would be able to ask the make a applicant in this proceeding to provide that even 16 17 though, or perhaps the Zoning Administrator didn't at 18 that time. 19 To me this is a simple step or small step in the same direction and that that we have that 20 evidence available, or potentially available. Let us 21 22 be able to have that presented to us and then both 23 sides can obviously deal with it as in the hearing. 24 Yes, Ms. Miller. 25 I quess the way VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER:

I see it is that the first question is whether the Zoning Administrator erred in issuing a Certificate of Occupancy. When we are looking at that we need to look at what information was available to the Zoning Administrator or what information he should have looked at.

Then in these proceedings if more information comes in showing that, in fact, was actually acting as restaurant а fast restaurant in violation of the C of O, I think we would have the authority to make that finding and the ZA would then have the direction to take enforcement action.

But with respect to the first question which is the primary question I think before us, in addition to what you stated about what did the ZA have before him in making a decision on whether or not this was a restaurant or a fast food restaurant. In addition to the affidavit we also had in the evidence Mr. Parker did a site visit and looked at the tableware and did not find disposable tableware so things like that were also in the record, and he looked at the queuing area.

I think that the ANC had some real concerns that did get aired in the hearing and caused

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

some concern because this particular type of establishment is a chain. What came out at the hearing was the operation here was not necessarily the same as that which was on college campuses and other areas where, in fact, they were marketing to a different audience. In fact, they did have fast food restaurants in their name in other places.

I think that a lot of the evidence that did come in with the ANC, of course, came in after the C of O was issued so that did raise the issue of whether or not they would then have been violating the C of O. I think that the ANC bringing the appeal had the burden of proof, though, in this case. There are a few problems under the definition. The first as the queuing prong and I think that was a little bit murky and unclear in the definition.

Therefore, the hearing focused on the following two prongs, whether or not 60 percent of the food items were already prepared or packaged before the customer placed an order, and whether or not the food was primarily served in disposable containers and disposable tableware. We heard different evidence on it but I didn't see evidence that 60 percent of the food items were already prepared or that the majority was in disposable tableware.

Therefore, I don't see that the ZA erred in this case.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Anything else? Other elements to be brought up? If there else for deliberation, I think we should move to action on this and that would put us to a motion. I would move we deny Appeal No. 17439 of the Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6-A and would ask for a second.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Second.

I think we have hit the critical issues of this. I think there is an awful lot of detail that went into this in preparation. I do appreciate everyone participating in this and putting together such good detailed factual basis for our deliberation and judgment.

One of the pieces that I looked at somewhat we have seen it before and I just want to make a small note of it. It's not really that big of an issue. The element of how one advertises reminded me of you talking about this being connected to other franchises or other locations and their functioning. We have in numerous cases of appeals and infractions presented evidence of websites or advertising or yellow book pages and I think we have found it not to

2.0

be that persuasive of the actual zoning elements.

We're speaking to those zoning elements. One might call themself something in advertising which is different than what it is as defined in our Zoning Regulations. Οf course, we are tied to the regulations and how that is implemented, reviewed, whether properly applied. The other aspect of that is we had some testimony in the record regarding the appropriateness of retailers and investment on H Street, all very human factors with this and all very important factors in terms of the city.

As I've said before, ours is a charge that is very dry and almost distant from those elements in looking at the base facts of things and so I didn't find personally in my deliberation looking at the overall good of H Street and how we would factor all that in, but rather very close point of the issuance of the C of O, is it properly done with the Zoning Regulation. I find it much more interesting to look at the large picture and see how we animate our city neighborhoods but that's not what we're here to day.

Okay. With that then I'll open it up for any last comments. Ms. Miller.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to acknowledge that there certainly was in the record

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

some photographs from the ANC and testimony about the use of disposable tableware at the restaurant. Ιt just didn't rise to the level of 60 percent and wasn't sure when this happened. Certainly that is after the fact which would go to the enforcement aspect. was then counted by the applicant with a lot of evidence about the amount of regular dinnerware and stuff. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. As well as takeout which is available. VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: That's right. They do have some takeout and they are allowed to have some takeout so it was, again, a question of quantity. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. It's all a matter of proportionality obviously is the way the definition is looked at and the difficulty, as I was saying earlier on, the measuring level of proportionality is difficult at best to ascertain or

definitions than this particular case.

MR. MANN: Just to go to Ms. Miller's point earlier about the amount of food that is prepared in advance, I mean, it depends on how you want to define that. I mean, some prep work has to be

may not, in fact, regulate that of which it's really

supposed to protect. That goes deeper into the actual

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 done in any restaurant situation. You can take that 2 definition and twist it however you would like but I 3 think she is right in this point. It's not like the 4 food was prepared in advance because it was 5 exclusively a fast food restaurant. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. Good. Okay. 6 7 Anything else then? 8 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I quess I also 9 want to add that I think there were certain signs 10 there that I can understand that the ANC would look 11 into whether or not this was a fast food restaurant 12 but I think a lot of evidence came out in the hearing including testimony by the business owner about their 13 14 intent and about their supplies and their operation. 15 I think that was convincing that they were not, in fact, intended to be fast food or that they were a 16 17 restaurant. 18 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Anything 19 else? MR. MANN: Only to reiterate what you said 20 21 earlier and I think the best fix would be to have the 22 Zoning Commission change the definition of fast food 23 restaurant or restaurant so that we don't continue to 24 face this problem. Right. I appreciate that. 25 MS. BAILEY:

1 That is actually an interesting place to end because 2 I think there are two reasons actually to look at 3 One is to clarify the language and the intent 4 of it. Secondly, I think, quite frankly, is to update 5 it to make it a little bit more contemporary and 6 certainly to address numerous and new uses that are 7 coming into urban areas. 8 Very well. If there is nothing further 9 then, we do have a motion --10 Mr. Chairman, if I may before MR. MOY: 11 the Board votes, to note for the Board that we do have 12 an absentee ballot from Ms. Mitten and she had asked that her comments be read into the record so the 13 14 staff's feeling is up to the Board whether you want 15 her comments read before you vote or after you vote. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Let's have them now. 16 17 MR. MOY: I'm sorry. Did you say after? CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 18 No. 19 MR. MOY: Oh, I'm sorry. Okay. 20 important distinction has been made throughout this 21 The appeal before us is whether the Zoning case. 22 Administrator erred in issuing the C of O for the 23 subject establishment as a restaurant, not whether the 24 establishment was operating within the bounds of that

The answer to the question of the validity of

the issuance of the C of O turns on whether the ZA was justified in relying on the representations of the business owner. In this case, I believe he was.

If we accept that the 10 percent queuing/seating measurement was met, then we only need focus on the remaining test for a fast food restaurant regarding the amount of food prepared in advance or the extent of the use of disposable containers. I think the ZA had ample evidence to suggest that this would not be a fast food restaurant.

Detter served by seeking DCRA's assistance in bringing the establishment into compliance with the restaurant C of O rather than questioning the issuance of the C of O in the first place. There is certainly evidence that suggest that at least for some period of time the subject restaurant may have been out of compliance with the C of O. For instance, by greater reliance on disposable containers than was intended.

Everyone has conducted themselves in this case with the same goal in mind, to ensure that this establishment operates for the good of the neighborhood without creating adverse impacts. I hope the parties will remember they are on common ground when they leave here today. This establishment is

1 precisely what the H Street corridor needs to support 2 the revitalization efforts there." CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 3 Excellent. Thank 4 you very much, Mr. Moy. Very well. Is there anything further? 6 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to 7 say that I quess Ms. Mitten made a premise about if we assume that the 10 percent is met, and I think we 8 9 don't even need to assume that because if the A & B 10 are met and if we address the disposable items and the 11 prepackaging, if we look at those factors and make a 12 finding as to those, we don't even need to make a finding as to the queuing. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: IJm. Interesting 15 I'm not sure I agree with it 100 percent but point. it's an interesting point to bring up. Do you go to 16 the definition of A & B first and then back into the 17 18 base or do you start with the fast food restaurant definition and it has to find one or other of the next 19 I don't think we need to differentiate that. 2.0 A & B? 21 I think I understand your point in terms 22 of Ms. Mitten's comments. Perhaps there are two 23 points that we need to make clear for the record. 24 this deliberation no one has said persuasively that we

have found the 10 percent was met or not met.

25

We

1	haven't reached that level in our finding that we need
2	to in terms of determining the appeal.
3	The second is I don't want to leave on
4	the record that the way you read the definition is
5	from the end to the beginning rather than the
6	beginning to the end.
7	VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just read it
8	as an "and", to find the queuing and you find one of
9	the other two.
10	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right.
11	VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Okay. And that
12	we didn't find one of the other two so, therefore, we
13	didn't need to reach the queuing question.
14	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: But we need to be
15	definitive on it. Okay. Very well. Anything
16	further? If there is nothing further then, we do have
17	a motion before us that has been seconded. I would
18	ask that all those in favor signify by saying aye.
19	ALL: Aye.
20	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: And opposed?
21	Abstaining?
22	Mr. Moy.
23	MR. MOY: Yes, sir. The staff would
24	record the vote as three to zero to one on the motion
25	of the Chair, Mr. Griffis, to deny the appeal,

seconded by Ms. Miller. We have a Board Member recused on the case. As I said earlier, we have an absentee ballot from Ms. Mitten and her vote was to -- rather is to deny the appeal so that gives a final vote of four to zero to one.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you very much. Let's move ahead.

MR. MOY: The next case is Application No. 17477 of Lillian K. H. Audette Revocable Trust, pursuant to 11 DCMR 3103.2, for a variance to permit the location of a parking space serving a single-family dwelling in the front yard under Subsection 2116.2, in the R-3 District at premises 2407 27th Street, N.W. (Square 1300, Lot 327).

On May 23, 2006, the Board completed public testimony on the application, closed the record except for specific post-hearing documents from the applicant. The applicant was to supply descriptive narrative of photographs that was submitted at the time of the hearing on May 23rd. That filing was made and is identified in your case folders as Exhibit 30.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Board has also received a letter from the applicant dated May 31, 2006, requesting that the Board reopen the record to receive additional pieces of evidence. The Board

should take that up as a preliminary matter, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you. Very well. Let's move ahead then. Mr. Moy is absolutely correct we do have a request -- a motion rather to open the record on this. Of course, the record is closed. We cannot accept anything else and that is not a waivable regulation but rather we would have to make a motion and reopen the record on our accord to accept this.

I have no difficulty in doing such and, in fact, would open the record for additional information that was not presented by the applicant. Let me frame my entire thought on this first. As we always do, we speak our minds on the record, in the open, and before the public. I'll begin with when I first prepared to here this case. We have heard similar under this section.

I was very, I must say, pessimistic of the validity of moving forward reading the facts and knowing the regulations. However, coming out of the hearing which, again, underscores the importance of public hearings and able to have testimony presented, I was strongly persuaded to a level of being more supportive of the application.

With that framework in mind without going into the deliberation of the facts and the test in this case, I think that I would advocate for opening the record to accept the filings that were outside of what we requested. Of course we requested the photographs and the narratives. I would also request that the applicant submit a more detailed plan of proposed work.

on the small enclosure or the wall and some plantings some of which sound as if they would be temporary or not. I think one of the major pieces that will be of importance in our deliberation on this and, frankly, for my support of it will be that this would not have any significant detraction from the overall area or impact negatively.

Of course, that's a small element of the overall test in the variance not getting into too much of the detail. I think it would be very important to have that in. I regret that I hadn't focused and been more articulate of that during the hearing. I think we have an opportunity here and I would suggest to put it all together that we would have that submitted in and could set this for a special public meeting conceivably in a week.

2.0

Let me hear comments on that and then I'm going to have -- as we have opened up the record on this, if we so do, I will just have the applicant's representative speak just to the scheduling element of that.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to add to your comments about the significance of this landscaping or architectural plans showing what the parking pad and surrounding landscape would look like because at the hearing one of the issues we explored a little bit was what the intent of this parking regulation and one of it -- part of it goes to aesthetics and that is really one of my primary concerns that if, in fact, this is going to be something that we can see is going to be aesthetically acceptable. That is very important.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Others? Is there any opposition to opening the record to the additional information the Board is requesting? Very well. If not, I note to the representative of the applicant just to have you address in terms of scheduling and I'll take any questions that you have for clarity of what is being requested.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  CARROLL: For the record, Tom Carroll with the law firm of Holland & Knight representing the

1 applicant. As for scheduling, just speaking with the applicant now, he suggested perhaps a month in the 2 3 sense that he has to go back and talk to the architect 4 and the engineer. We would like to have sufficient 5 time to get you what you'd like. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. I don't have 6 7 any difficulty with that. We can just set that then for the July meeting which would be the 11th. 8 9 MR. CARROLL: That would be fine. 10 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. So filing 11 would be seven days prior or as soon as it's 12 available. 13 MR. CARROLL: Then I guess I would just 14 ask for any further detail of what you would like to 15 see besides the retaining walls that we spoke of, the flower boxes, the hanging --16 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 17 Good. 18 MR. CARROLL: The site plan. 19 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: It would be my 20 assumption if this was successful and it was going to 21 be built, then there would be documentation to show a 22 contractor what they would actually build. I think 23 we're not looking for full permanent documents but 24 rather something that is illustrative of what is being

proposed and what will be built if approved.

1 It would be very helpful, of course, to 2 have a plan that showed the dimensions of the curb cut 3 and the parking area, the dimensions of the wall and 4 plan. If possible, I would think that a simple 5 elevation, or at least some indication narratively of the material and the height of any of the enclosing 6 7 areas. MR. CARROLL: That would be fine. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. Anything 10 I guess we would include in that plan if there 11 is any sort of areas for planting temporary or 12 permanent and how that might be animated, of course. 13 A small area. It shouldn't be that cumbersome in 14 terms of the detail that is required. 15 MR. CARROLL: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. 16 Excellent. 17 Mr. Moy. 18 In terms of the date then, you MR. MOY: 19 mentioned filing submissions a week prior to July 11th 20 which would be July 4th according to my calendar which 21 is a holiday so would you prefer July 3rd or July 5th? 22 We would probably prefer MR. CARROLL: 23 July 5th. 24 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 5th by 3:00. 25 Anything else? Clarifications? Excellent. Very

well. Thank you very much. Do appreciate your willingness to move this up a month and we'll look forward to calling this for a decision on the 11th.

Okay. Let's move ahead then.

MR. MOY: The next case is Application No. 17480 of MissionFirst Development pursuant to 11 DCMR 3103.2 for a variance from the minimum lot width and area requirements under Section 401 to allow the construction of eight semi-detached dwellings in the R-5-A district at premises 4675 H Street, S.E., 5001 and 5007 Benning Road, S.E. (Square 5362, Lots 193, 194, and 195.)

The staff would note that the applicant has amended the application to pursue a special exception under 3104.1 instead of the variance relief. This would be still towards minimum lot width and lot area towards Section 401.

On May 23, 2006, the Board completed public testimony on the application and scheduled the record -- and closed the record except for specific post-hearing documents from the applicant which included a landscape plan and a site plan with dimensions. This was filed by the applicant on May 30, 2006, and is identified in your case folders as Exhibit 34. With that I think the staff will conclude

its briefing, Mr. Chairman.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you very much, Mr. Moy. I do appreciate that. in calling this hearing this had advertised for а variance in our preliminary deliberations and with concurrence with the Office of Planning we had accepted that amendment to hear a special exception for this Application 17480.

As Mr. Moy has indicated, we did leave the record open. There was just one simple document that we received and that was showing more graphically the property lines and also adding the dimensions of the property lines and the placement of each structure. In addition we did ask for a landscape plan, both of which have been provided.

I think we can get right into this. I thought it was very persuasive case for special exception for the eight semi-detached dwellings in the R-5-A district and would rely on the Office of Planning's position also in support and they did a full analysis of this, of course, in the special exception.

In the R-5-A it's an interest piece that the Board looks at. Also a section that is written for our view mostly, as I look at it, the intent of

large, large developments that might happen over several acres that may have individual buildings.

This somewhat steps into that but what we are looking at in terms of this aspect was the fact that the lots as they were laid out were not dimensionally meeting the requirements of the regulations. Of course, that can be and is covered in the special exception review by the Board.

It's very persuasive evidence in terms of what we would look at that they were similar if not identical to the lots in the surrounding area meaning fitting into the character. Certainly there was no evidence presented by allowing the development of the semi-detached on these lots that there would be any sort of negative or detrimental impact that arose.

Actually there was some excellent testimony from the ANC, I believe it was, that talked about the appropriateness of new family developments, the vacancy of the existing structure, and how this would, in fact, reanimate that street in a way that was very productive and, of course, was supported.

I think that's all I need to address on this. Of course, there was not any persuasive evidence or any evidence presented that this would somehow not be in harmony with the zoned districts.

Certainly R-5-A is a high-density residential and this being even if it's being proposed as single family, at best it would be flat or two unit, doesn't even step into the amount of density that would be allowed under differing scenarios in the R-5-A.

Others? Very well. If there is nothing further then, I believe it's appropriate to move ahead with a motion to approve Application 17408, MissionFirst Development. That, of course, would allow for the development and construction of a semidetached dwelling in the R-5-A districts of premises 4675 H Street, S.E., 5001 and 5007 Benning Road, S.E. It's all on Square 5362, Lots 193, 194, and 195. I would ask for a second.

MR. ETHERLY: Second, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much, Mr. Etherly. I will also make note of the fact and specifically address in support of this application was ANC-7E which had voted unanimously to support the application and they brought substantive testimony to us in regards to their support of that and, as I indicated, the Office of Planning also in support. I would open it up for any further deliberation on this. Not noting any further comments, we do have a motion before us. It has been seconded. I would ask for all

1 those in favor to signify by saying aye. 2 ALL: Aye. 3 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: And opposed? 4 Abstaining? Very well. Mr. Moy. Staff would record the 5 MR. MOY: Yes. vote as four to zero to zero on the motion of the 6 7 Chairman Griffis to approve the application, seconded by Mr. Etherly. Also in support of the motion Ms. 8 9 Miller, Vice-Chair, the and Mr. Mann. 10 We also have an absentee ballot, 11 Chair, from Mr. Hood and his vote is to approve the 12 application so that should give a final vote of five 13 to zero to zero. 14 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Interesting. 15 Excellent. Thank you very much. Let's move ahead 16 then. 17 MR. MOY: The next case is Application No. 18 17446 of Pauline S. Ney pursuant to 11 DCMR 3104.1 for 19 variances from the floor area ratio requirements under 20 Section 402, lot occupancy requirements under Section 21 403, rear yard requirements under Section 404, and 22 nonconforming structure provisions under Subsections 2001.3 and 2002.4 to construct six residential units 23 24 above existing one-story retail structures in the R-5-25 B District at premises 2160-2162 California Street,

N.W. (Square 2530, Lots 99 and 100).

Staff notes that the application has been amended where the applicant withdrew zoning relief from the floor area ratio requirements and the rear yard requirements. The proposal now has been amended to build two stories to consist of four residential units.

On April 18, 2006 the Board completed public testimony on the application, closed the record, and scheduled its decision on June 6th. The Board requested a number of post-hearing documents. Staff won't go through those unless the Board would like staff to do that.

Otherwise, staff would say that in your case folders the Board has received a number of filings, the first being a filing from the applicant dated April 25, 2006, which I believe contains the additional sun/shadow studies as requested and that is identified as Exhibit 88.

Second, there is a filing submitted on May 9, 2006 from the appointed parties in response to the applicant's sun and shadow submission. That is identified in your folder as Exhibit 90. The next two filings are draft findings of fact and conclusions of law, one from the applicant dated May 30, 2006,

1 identified as Exhibit 92, and on May 30, 2006, from 2 the opposition party identified as Exhibit 93. 3 We also have in your case folders, Mr. 4 Chairman, filing from the applicant as requested which 5 is a legend to the photographs that were submitted at the hearing on April 18th and that is identified in 6 7 your folder a s Exhibit 86. The sixth filing is a letter dated April 8 25, 2006, from Council Member Jack Evans. 9 identified as Exhibit 87. 10 11 I think staff would like to conclude its 12 briefing with two filings as a preliminary matter. 13 There was a filing from the opposition party to reopen 14 the record which is dated June 6, 2006. Today, June 15 6, there was a filing to the office from the applicant in rebuttal to that filing. So staff would conclude 16 its briefing unless the Board would care for more 17 18 information. 19 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much, It was an awful lot of information. 20 Mr. Moy. Му 21 hesitancy at this point is that you have indicated 22 that there was a filing after the record was closed of 23 which I just wanted to make clear was that a motion or 24 just additional filings? 25 Staff's understanding, MR. MOY:

Chairman, is that it was a request to reopen the record to admit new evidence into the record.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: I'm sorry for a bit of confusion but the issue is that none of the Board Members have seen this and so we are just trying to ascertain -- of course, we are moving ahead with the record being fully closed and how we make a decision on that request because we don't want to step into the substance of what's there but the reasoning behind why we are being requested to open the record.

As I understand, perhaps some of the Board members are firm in keeping the record closed and moving ahead. Let's have a few comments on that because we may need to take a minute and took at it.

MR. ETHERLY: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I would tend to agree with the broad direction of your comments. My concern is that the record has, indeed, been closed in this proceeding. Perhaps as a compromise suggestion, and it is, indeed, rare that we would seek to receive comment during the deliberation portion, during the public meeting portion.

I would perhaps be open to hearing some brief discussion if the Chair was inclined to go in that direction around the grounds for why this information was not offered while the record was still

open.

My concern is that the record has, in fact, been closed. To look at the information, to ascertain why it wasn't brought forward earlier, kind of defeats the purpose of closing the record so that would be my only concern. If that is somewhat clear, that is pretty much where I'm at on that.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: I think that is very clear.

## Others?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Given that we haven't seen this at all, I don't know if it's drafted so that there is a motion that explains briefly without telling us all the substantive information as to why it needs to be reopened at this point to look at this new evidence so we could address perhaps why that wouldn't be necessary at this time. Without knowing anything it's very difficult to make an informed decision.

MR. MANN: I would also support not accepting this into the record. My reasoning would be because, as I understand the regulations, there are already ways that this could be addressed. For example, pending the outcome of today's deliberation if we were to make a decision, there's some process by

which whoever submitted the information could make a motion for reconsideration. There are other avenues by which this could be considered rather than just simply submitting something after the record is closed.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: There is a provision within 10 days of our final decision that a party can make a motion to reopen the record and reconsider at that point. There is a remedy down the road for sure.

MR. MOY: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Yes.

MR. MOY: If I may add to help in your decision, staff does understand from the opposition party that the new evidence was evidence that they believe was uncovered a day or two ago. That was, of course, well after the hearing date.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. With that limited understanding of that, I think what Mr. Mann is indicating, I think, is probably the most correct procedure to move ahead with as this was just found information. We have the hearing and the record as complete from what we were able to establish and that if this was, in fact, something that could not have been found before, it may, in fact, make that

threshold test for a motion.

I don't see how we could -- it doesn't seem to be wholly productive to stop the process of what we've come to already in creating the record. I must say I am not 100 percent persuaded on either side with this. It just becomes a little bit more difficult. There it is. I guess the question is do we break and read this or do we move ahead as we are here and schedule for a decision.

Mr. Etherly was indicating that perhaps be supportive of finding out a little bit more information in order to make that assertion. I think the difficulty I'm balancing is that if we do that, we will step into opening up the record and opening up a limited but certainly a hearing on the case.

I think that gets to be a little bit problematic. As opposed to last which we just opened the record on which we had the filings way ahead of time and it came in with submissions that we were indicating in the smaller scale on that application than what this one would be.

MR. MANN: Well, plus I might add that was something where we were asking for just greater clarification on something that had already been entered into the record. We have no idea what this

1 is. 2 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Indeed. 3 ETHERLY: I definitely have 4 objection to moving forward, Mr. Chair. 5 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. I think that is probably the most productive to do it as it's been 6 presented to us as new evidence that was not presented 7 Not a clarification, as Mr. Mann has just 8 prior. said, but new evidence of which would require a 9 10 hearing. The minute we touch it it will require us to 11 have everyone be able to address it from the applicant 12 and all the participants and parties. 13 That does reopen an entire hearing on it. 14 If it is appropriate for that to happen, there is, as 15 Mr. Mann and others have indicated, there is an appropriate means to facilitate that but at this 16 17 point, I guess we should move directly and keep the 18 record closed and begin the deliberation on this case. 19 Are there any other preliminary matters, 20 Mr. Moy? 21 MR. MOY: Not on this case, sir. 22 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Indeed. Very well. 23 Let's begin then. As Mr. Moy indicated, of course, during the course of the hearing in this case this 24

application was amended from when it was advertised.

I think we are all very clear on how it was amended and the scale and the mass.

We do have a particularly interesting, or I should say complicated elements of this from 2001 and 2002 and the lot occupancy elements. We have an existing structure that is being requested to be added onto all of which are factoring into the elements that were presented in the entire hearing. I'll open it up for preliminary discussion.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Okay. Well, this case is basically about variances, variance from lot occupancy and then nonconforming structure provisions under 2001.3 and 2002.4 and, as you said, to construct residential units above an existing retail structure.

The facts that I thought were key in this case, there is an existing building already on the property that is nonconforming as to lot occupancy and rear yard. It covers 71 percent of the lot and 60 percent is allowed. It's over lot occupancy by 107 feet.

There are constraints on the property in that it is an historic structure that needs to be retained. They are planning on retaining an existing grocery store that is a nonconforming use that has

2.0

been grandfathered. According to the applicant's architect the second floor can't be reconfigured to comply with the 60 percent lot occupancy requirement without jeopardizing the viability of the two bedroom unit.

The two bedroom unit is critical to cover the cost of the structural work and the preservation component. That's my little synopsis of what I thought the key facts were.

Moving into the variance analysis framework --

with that, I think that is an excellent point as we were looking at all this. Let's also go to parking. The Board had some discussion on the parking and whether it was, in fact, required. I think we were fairly definitive in our review of this case that as the regulations read -- I had them here at one point -- that parking would not be required in this application.

I'll get the site in a second. Oh, well. Let's move ahead with that and I'll find my notes on that as it becomes pertinent in addressing some of the elements and issues that were brought forth in this case.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Okay. Moving ahead into the variance analysis with respect to the lot occupancy, the first prong of the variance test is whether or not the property is unique or has some exceptional condition. In this case the applicant has asserted that the property is unique because it has on it contributing historic building that was nonconforming with respect to lot occupancy and needs to be retained. It also has on it a grandfathered commercial building which is the grocery store. think the opposition said there isn't anything unique with respect to the topography of the land itself.

However, the court cases are very clear that the uniqueness does not have to adhere to the land itself but can go to circumstances including, in particular, the existence of an historic building on the property. I think that prong has been met in my view. I don't know if anybody else wants to -- okay.

To me the key prong in this case is that of the practical difficulties. The way that the statute and the regulation reads is that the strict application of the regulation would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties upon the owner of such property in complying with the regulations under the Zoning Act.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

In this case the applicant has asserted that it has practical difficulties in complying with the regulations, that being it can't design a structure to meet the lot occupancy requirements and provide the two-bedroom unit that is critical to cover the cost of the structural work and the preservation components. The practical difficulties arise out of the applicant's design and desire to add residential to the existing structure.

The opposition has stated and they argued that the practical difficulties -- they don't have a practical difficulty in complying with the regulations in that they have a profitable operation on the property as it is so there is no practical difficulty that the applicant will suffer that should be -- well, should be honored with this variance.

guess the question is what is standard for practical difficulty. I had asked the parties to brief this a little bit. I really didn't get that from the parties so I looked at the cases myself to see what practical difficulties were upheld I know that the applicant cited the in court cases. Clerics case which was, I think, a use variance, though, but that there were certain practical difficulties that the applicant experienced that

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

necessitated them to seek the variance.

In that case, it was societal changes that made the use of the building of the seminary no longer viable. In looking at other cases that dealt with area variances, I found similar situations such as the Delmonico case where the applicant would have been forced to move and wouldn't have been able to recover their financial investment.

This is a difficult issue because in this particular case we heard testimony from the applicant themselves that the operation that is there currently is profitable so there isn't any practical difficulty that is creating the need for them to do this to construct this structure and seek the variance. The practical difficulty arises solely out of being able to do the design that they want to do to provide the residences.

So practical difficulty as far as I can understand under the laws of judgment that this Board has to make is based on whether it's -- whether the regulation is unduly burdensome so that we would grant a variance. To me the question here is is it unduly burdensome if this applicant were not allowed to go forward with this design. In my view it's not unduly burdensome because they are already operating at a

profit. However, others might reach a different conclusion. It is a judgment call.

The third prong is without substantial detriment to the public good or without substantially impairing the intent, purpose, and integrity of the zone plan. So with respect to public good, it was a little bit of a blur here with respect do we know it's a different standard for special exception where you are looking at light and air on neighboring properties.

Public good is a more general standard. However, the evidence that I focused on in this case as being detrimental to public good includes the effect on the apartment building, the Woodrow Apartments, which there is evidence that it would interfere with light and air. This is an area in which there is already parking and traffic congestion. This project would increase the parking and traffic congestion.

Also there is an issue here with respect to the public gathering space in front of this property and there would be a detriment to that and the ambience there. I don't think it interferes with the impairment of the zone plan in the sense that the construction is devoted to a conforming use and the

nonconforming use, in fact, would be diminishing.

It only would be an impairment of the zone plan if one were to conclude that there really was not practical difficulty here because variances should be exercised carefully and sparingly. If you grant it where it's really not deserved, then in that sense you are undermining the zoning scheme. Go ahead.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent synopsis and full analysis. I'm sure we are going to hear more on that position shortly. I think you have hit on a critical issue for every application that we have, and particularly this one. First of all, to start with, I would absolutely agree with you that it is the test of which represented are now within the Board's judgment to decide. Martin does speak to that as other cases do and, in fact, just the whole purpose of our sitting and hearing.

I take a little bit of issue and I'm not so sure of where you are landing on the practical difficulty but let me begin with, first of all, I think it's fairly persuasive that there is a unique aspect to this property, and that is the existing structure. That, of course, is even more so to the fact that it is of historic interest. I'll leave it at that. The fact that it is a nonconforming use and

also in the massing and siting on the site so we have those elements.

Now, what then steps into what you are very articulately addressing is so now how do we look at what the practical difficulty is? Really what we always step on, I think, in looking at every application the question of why do you need to do this. Sometimes it is more persuasive a question than others. I have to set back and say that is not the threshold of which practical difficulty is based.

In fact, you said it several times, they have an economically viable situation now. Why do they need to do anything else? That is a fascinating question. I think we have heard a lot of kind of testimony on that. I don't find that to be jurisdictional to the variance test in this particular case.

I think it is informative in a lot of the elements that you are talking about go directly to what we're needing. We just need to somehow weave them together perhaps, maybe just for my mind, but in a different way. When you were talking about creating a need for, what is creating the need for the variance?

You seem to be landing on the fact of

going back to that element of what is creating the need for the variance if this is economically viable. What I see as being put forth and not finding it persuasive or not at this point I won't indicate, but what I am seeing presented is not that this property has to make more money. Therefore, we need to add apartments onto it.

Rather, the application is coming to us for relief from the regulations because it is not able to comply with those elements of relief because there is a stair configuration. There is a unit layout configuration. There is an existing condition that are factors of uniqueness but also creating that practical difficulty.

You also indicated about the design intent. That is critical here and it is important to bring up for our discussion. I think we need to have some substantive discussion on that because that factors into our deliberation in numerous ways. I understand what you're saying. Do it differently. Make it conform somehow. I would step back and say I think anything that was proposed would take some relief.

However, the design is an interesting element here because I think it does rise to a level

of what we will look at or should look at, particularly in this case but in others of whether it would create any detrimental but would go, in fact, against the public good or would impair the intent and integrity of the zone plan.

Let's stick directly to the design. It is reviewed by Historic Preservation Review Board. In fact, that is one of the elements that is being put forth as their practical difficulty and not able to comply with the Zoning Regulations.

It is being asserted that because of the direction under the review of which was put to the preservation.

I understand that may be a little bit contested which iteration and all that. The building line is set at a certain place and that is what is being asserted is creating an additional element of practical difficulty and fully complying with the regulations. Does that make sense?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: It's just how broad do you read the practical difficulties, I think. When I look at the language and the statute, if we apply the strict application of the regulation in this case, they wouldn't be allowed to build. Would that result in peculiar and exceptional practical

difficulties to the owner of the property. Then we make that assessment. I am saying that the results in this case would be the status quo and would that be a peculiar and exceptional practical difficulty.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: That seems to go to question every applicant's intent. Unless we were looking at fallow land in R-2 which couldn't be a surface parking lot, what other situations would we be in that we would ask that high a finding?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I think -that's why I was looking at the court cases and they
may only capture some of the big cases or big issues.
For instance, in the 1700 block case the court was
saying at some point economic harm becomes sufficient
when coupled with a limitation on the utility of the
structure.

For instance, if there is a practical difficulty in their being able to use the structure profitably or whatever, I mean, in all the cases they do seem to address -- in these cases, not just the practical difficulty with respect to making their design work but the underlying problems such as a reduction in recreation space or someone would have to move.

They seem to be looking at the bigger

picture, not just -- I understand that there is a practical difficulty in this case of making their design work. That is clear because of the unique situation of the historical building. I don't know that is enough to say that it is unduly burdensome to apply the regulation and have them not be able to go forward.

I mean, a variance is not an entitlement. It is something with strict tests. I guess it's a question of do you think it is unduly burdensome to apply it to them strictly where they can't read the regulation. If they have a viable structure that is there right now, I don't see it as unduly burdensome. Especially when you look at -- well --

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: It's an interesting point because I understand your position. Do you find that each of the variances that are being requested, do you find that is not unduly burdensome in complying with the regulations? Specifically, I could see how you could argue under 403 lot occupancy what is unburdensome. Just remove 107 square feet and we can deal with that specifically but that is something out of control.

How do you get past additions to existing nonconforming? Am I understanding what you're saying

is what you have is productive so because it's nonconforming you aren't able to build on or add out to the other parameters that are allowable in the zone district?

MR. ETHERLY: Just to kind of add a little bit of my kind of thinking, I think Mrs. Miller's excellent analysis does raise an interesting point. However, it is not one I necessarily agree with. The way I'm talking Mrs. Miller's analysis it suggest to me that if there is some minimal threshold of viability or profitability that has been met or established, then that essentially is kind of the end of the game.

I'm stating that very roughly and very unartfully so my apologies because you are a little more detailed than that but just for the sake of brevity. I just don't quite reach that with you. The way I'm taking it is as the argument has been proffered here, we have some desires with regard to the size and layout of the units. We have a fire stair egress issue or access issue that we are trying to work around.

Clearly we have some HPRB considerations that have to be handled here. Those three things together interact in such a way as to create the

practical difficulty. My concern perhaps, and maybe this is a somewhat cleaner way of stating it, Mrs. Miller, is the worry that the desire to reach a certain threshold or residential use, I think, is what concerns you.

If you are already at a certain measure of viability and profitability in your project, why do you simply need to do more and is a variance from the Zoning Regulation the appropriate remedy for you to simply do more with what you already have. My concern is is that the appropriate question for the Zoning Regs.

I'm trying not to make this too much of a fun undergraduate course conversation because I feel like I should be in Zoning 101 because it's one of those kind of questions professors like to invite. Let's think about what the Zoning Regs should be about. My concern is if you have an owner -- I'm speaking perhaps more broadly here as opposed to just this particular itself.

As the Chair said, it's an important question to sort out. If you have a property owner that wants to do something, anything, with his or her property, the Zoning Regs should step very gingerly around the question of whether or not it should be

allowed whether you want to go from a two bedroom to a three bedroom or maybe some four bedrooms, but rather sticking strictly within the confines of is there a practical difficulty in the context of this particular test.

understand Help me perhaps if I'm misstating your position. That is one piece. But just to kind of signal to the rest of the Board my overall issue here, I agree with Mrs. Miller's analysis in terms of the first prong. The second prong I tend to disagree but I'm open to hearing a little more discussion.

I think a lot of the conversation here that I'm going to be interested in touching on will get to the shadow issues. I think both sides did a very strong job of laying out their respective concerns about the impact of light primarily, not so much air.

I tend to think that the argument here still prevails in favor of the applicant but I want to invite a little more conversation from my colleagues on that issue of impact because I'm thinking primarily about what could go on this site as a matter-of-right and what that impact would be on the light and air to the existing adjacent properties which I think would

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

be somewhat similar to what we are potentially looking at now. Obviously we have competing shadow studies here that need to kind of be addressed.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to address the practical difficulty question because it isn't just an economic threshold. What I'm trying to say is when we are looking at the bigger picture and you look at the cases, and when we have done our analyses in other cases. You look at things like -- you do look at what is the driving need to a certain extent for the variance and what would be the practical difficulty if you didn't get it.

For instance, it can be with respect to affordable housing, for instance, we have had to give variances because otherwise they wouldn't have been able to provide affordable housing. Or it could be to enable a nonprofit to function properly programmatically, that they couldn't do their program unless they got the variance. Or space for a swimming pool for recreation, for a Y or things like that.

There have been certain aspects that have driven the need for the variance other than economics so it's not just an economic question. When I look at this case there isn't any of these other needs. This one looks like purely an economic need. It isn't even

2.0

1 a need because they are profiting. 2 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: You're saying it's 3 part of the judgment of the Board to ascertain that 4 need or the persuasiveness of that need. For 5 we've had variances in single-family homeowners that want to put an addition on and they 6 7 say it's because they want a bigger kitchen. We don't 8 stand in judgment of whether they deserve a bigger 9 kitchen or not. Do we? Is that the threshold of 10 which their practical difficulty is? 11 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: That's part of 12 their case, though. They do say that. It's a quality of life issue that they need it to be a little bigger. 13 14 It's there. 15 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. Okay. That may have been a bad example. I don't recall anytime 16 17 that the Board has granted something just based on 18 that but I understand that it is in those applications 19 but just based on that quality of life issue I'm not 2.0 sure. 21 Following up on Mr. Etherly All right. 22 point other comments? 23 I quess one of the things I MR. MANN: 24 don't understand about your argument about what is it 25 If the applicant -- and not the converse?

1	necessarily in this case, but generically if the
2	applicant had poor business acumen and ran his
3	business at a loss, would that mean that your position
4	changes on this?
5	VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: No, I'm not sure
6	how the practical difficulty you mean it would be
7	more profitable to build on top?
8	MR. MANN: Rather than if the converse
9	were true and they were not making a profit but rather
10	sustaining a loss, would your argument change?
11	VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Their argument
12	would change but I don't
13	MR. MANN: Would your conclusions change?
14	VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: No, because I
15	don't think economics is normally enough. The fact
16	that they can make more of a profit would be reason
17	enough for the variance.
18	MR. MANN: Well, I don't necessarily
19	understand that. The bottom line is I don't agree
20	with your analysis there. I do think there is some
21	argument that the applicant makes regarding sort of
22	the structural impediments and these impediments that
23	have been placed on them by HBRP. I think that stands
24	on its own anyway.
25	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Anything else on

that issue at this time? If there is nothing else, I think it's a good framing of the rest of our discussion which I think we can get further into and finish up fairly quickly. There are specific elements brought to this. We have talked now about uniqueness.

Then there are the elements of whether impairing the intent and integrity of the zone plan would be a detriment to the public good is another element of public good and how the Board holds that in judgment and understands and weighs that. I think it's fairly clear and we can rely, in fact, on court cases to direct us as we have in the past that the public good is not specifically an individual's interest but rather that of more of the general public.

I think that is a prevalent issue here. I'm actually going to again speak frankly. I am a bit shocked, or at least surprised, I would say, that the Board hasn't found that is more of the element of major discussion and maybe we'll get into that. It seems, as I said, we had numerous individuals what were coming in opposition to this and parties, of course, that participated.

I'll say I do always joke and try and bring things to a certain levity in counting up the

numbers of that, but in all seriousness we obviously don't look at how many are for and how many are against but rather the substance that is brought to us. It does raise to the level, I think, of my own looking at it and the seriousness and the substance of how many people are in opposition to this.

There is no question that this is very substantive opposition. Now our charge is to figure out what is the basis of that substance. Mr. Etherly touched on it just briefly but I think one of the critical aspects is the impact of this to the surrounding area.

I see that framed in several fashions but generally speaking I see it as the general use, enjoyment, and quality of life in the surrounding area on that corner. That may well be impacted as is being provided to us. Parking elements and traffic and pedestrian access and viability on the sidewalk. It also goes to the light and air of the adjacent properties.

Let me begin with some of that in terms of this light, sun/shadow study. We were asked to look at buildings that were across the street from the specific site. I want to dispense with that in my own thinking that I found it not impacting those in any

significant manner as the distance is substantial.

When I look at all of the elements, I want all Board Members to kind of focus on these for a moment perhaps to address and see where each is. There are numerous photographs and then, of course, the last filings of this. I have to say I would note that in terms of the cycle of the sun I haven't seen anything as we look at 24 on this structure that significantly impacts the surrounding area.

## Certainly --

MR. ETHERLY: Mr. Chair, if I could interrupt real quickly. Could you just be sure to orient us with respect to what photos you are looking at because we do --

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: I start with Exhibit 76 which is supplemental statement of the opponents. This was in the hearing where we looked at it and it was presented. I recall wanting to find the persuasiveness of these. We had asked for the time and the date.

This was taken, and it's No. 3, March 4th at 11:33. No. 5 was the building across the street. No. 4 also. No. 6 was a street shot. Looking at all those it's only No. 1, the photograph -- so for all six only No. 1 is actually showing that the adjacent

building is getting a substantial amount of sun shed on it. I then went to look to find the others in terms of the direct sunlight.

I don't disregard the fact that it is going to be impacted. Certainly it is. I think it would be even more so persuaded because -- here it is. Really the impact of that adjacent has to be based on this 107 square feet of lot occupancy because that is what we are being asked to review.

Although this is more precarious in our deliberation because it isn't just that. It's not a height variance but it is an addition that we are being asked also. I understand it's a broader field than just getting into specifically so I'm looking to be persuaded in these issues.

I guess that is more of what I'm saying is
I'm opening up to other's view of what was submitted
through the hearings and then the post-submission of
the impact. Is there an element of persuasive
discussion on each side? That's what we need to hear
in terms of the detriment of the public good or
impairing the intent and integrity of the zone plan.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Well, I think when you are looking at light, it's not just a question of sunshine. I think it's a question -- I

don't think there is really an issue that when this building -- if this building goes up it's 10 feet away from the Woodrow Apartment building that the people who have windows on that side of the apartment building are now going to be facing a wall and there's going to be a detrimental impact at least upon them that they are not going to get as much light or air as they currently have. We can weigh that for what that is.

Ι converse well, Ι think there certainly was evidence about the ambience, the character, the streetscape of this intersection. would be undermined by this addition. persuaded that this was in the public good merely because it was adding residential units to the housing Even though in general certainly the mayor and the city is welcoming more housing units, it's not necessarily in the public good depending upon where they are placed.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: How is it not in the public good?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Well, I think you weigh it. It's not in the public good in the sense that this structure is -- at least there is an argument that it is undermining this historic

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

character of the streetscape here and the ambience and that it is taking away from the air and the views and the light of the nextdoor apartment building. It is increasing parking and traffic congestion in an area that is already congested.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. I think those are critical elements. I think certainly the historic character and the neighborhood character is very important. I must say I have one strong feeling of insurance that that will be reviewed and properly addressed based on the fact that this is under review by the Historic Preservation Review Board.

That doesn't mean that we step away from our responsibility and jurisdiction in terms of that aspect but I think we are not redundant of those elements but look at the differing pieces. Where I am in terms of the character is trying to ascertain where in the parameters in the universe of the Zoning Regulations does this become detrimental to the character to the R-5 District or to the setting on the site and the massing of this.

I look at the second level proposed, the third level of this, and how it cuts back substantially in the lot occupancy. Actually, the massing studies for the sun and shade are informative

1 for their massing qualities in addition maybe to the 2 other elements and information on it. It shows the 3 relationship of holding that corner. 4 It shows the relationship of height to the 5 adjacent building that it attaches to and it also shows obviously its relationship to the building 6 7 across the open area. I'm not seeing anything arising that is saying this doesn't fit within or create 8 9 something or move against the public good. 10 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: You're making 11 that assessment based on the massing. Is that right? 12 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Yes. VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: We certainly 13 14 heard testimony and received letters about how it 15 would interfere with the public good. I understand what you're saying about how is that a zoning issue, 16 think that 17 but Т is written into our Zoning Regulations. It is kind of a broad question that we 18 19 don't usually focus on too much. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: The fact that this 20 21 blocks a substantial indirect light and air into the 22 building adjacent is, in fact, showing that it is 23 against the public good? 24 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: My point 25 going -- I don't even know if we have done it before but I think it's rare that we look at the ambience of a corner, those kind of quality of life issues, in our zoning cases. However, the way the statute is written I think public good is written very generally, very broadly, and I think that we could consider that.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: I don't disagree with you. I'm actually asking you what specifically you find is moving against it. How are you defining that it doesn't meet the threshold of being in the public good or, in converse, being against?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I have to look more carefully in the record but I am referring to letters and testimony that we got with respect to that intersection which has been characterized as a meeting place for neighbors and churchgoers and everyone. For some reason the community feels that this will change as a result of the addition.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. I think -I'm sorry. I'll let Mr. Etherly continue but I think
one of the elements in testimony that you are trying
to grab onto is this plaza feeling, this gathering
place and this openness and that was defined by one
level of retail and without anything else on top that
you have that kind of open feeling.

I wasn't sure that there is anything that

I recall being presented in testimony with this addition that would curtail any of the gathering or the utilization. In fact, there is testimony to the fact that if approved part of the renovation of this is a restored development of the retail with new windows and it may "pretty it up" as they say.

Mr. Etherly, I cut you off.

MR. ETHERLY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to kind of continue along this line of conversation. I think you are both very much in the right place here with respect to this issue. I think broadly speaking when you look at a lot of pictures that we are grappling with, and just so some of our audience members can see kind of some of the things that the Board had to take a look at, there definitely are some tough pictures here and I think you use an excellent expression when you talk a little bit about the plaza-esque feeling of this particular corner.

I think it was very clear in the testimony and in the written submissions around a desire to protect that because there is a cinch perhaps that it is somewhat under seize. I am tending to not necessarily find that argument entirely plausible but I agree with where Mrs. Miller's questions and concerns are coming from with.

Again, in an artful attempt at kind of a preface, let me kind of get to some specifics here. Coming back to the issue of the two bedroom unit for a second point, one of the pieces that I wanted to highlight in Exhibit 92, which is the applicant's proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, at page No. 4 in which is proposed finding of fact No. 11 there is a reference to part of the impact that would be encountered if this were constructed as a matter-of-right.

One of the things that was noted by the applicant was the fact, and I'll read it directly, it notes that if they had to drop the 107 feet off of the plan to come into compliance, there is an argument that there would be a shift, a counterclockwise shift, in terms of the room orientation for the units.

As a result, there would be a greater impact according to the applicant on the Woodrow units to the south because of an increase in the wall that would face those units. That is kind of one consideration that I kind of just highlight here. I think in larger part I continue to kind of grapple with what could be built here as a matter-of-right even in complete compliance with the Zoning Regs.

I think the applicant correctly notes that

there would be definitely impacts. There is no issue here about there not being some impact on light and air to some of those adjacent properties and, in particular, the Woodrow here. I think the applicant is correct to highlight that is the Zoning Regulations called to duty here to assure that there is a certain level of light and air, or simply that there is a sufficient level of light and air.

I think, again, that is where the argument is here. The argument is on the part of the opponents there is no going to be sufficient light and air if this is allowed to be built. My concern is even if we were to simply go matter-of-right, would you still have kind of the same impacts.

Now the opponent's response to the sun and shade submission was, indeed, very helpful in terms of trying to lay out some of the kind of opposing context here. I'm going to Exhibit No. 90. In particular, I understand some of the comments that were made about the shadow and sun study being somewhat misleading.

For example, not accounting for some of the HVAC equipment and how that is going to impact the Woodrow and other buildings. In particular they also do discuss at some length the issue of what I refer to as ambient light. In essence, that is part of what we

are talking about, the soft light, if you will, that helps contribute to the plaza feeling of this particular intersection.

Again, I don't necessarily disagree that there will not be an impact here but I'm struggling with is the difference between the impact should this variance be granted versus the impact if the construction as a matter-of-right were to simply go forward is that a large enough difference to call to the question a zoning issue. I'm not certain if it is.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: My understanding is that it wouldn't be built as a matter-of-right. They couldn't do it as a matter-of-right. That's why they are seeking --

MR. ETHERLY: The applicant is saying that but the issue here is -- I think the strawman here is what would the impact be if there were simply a matter-of-right construction here because, if I understand correctly, yes, the applicant doesn't want to build matter-of-right. That's why they're here. Let's just say for the sake of discussion that they were to build matter of right. They could go 50 feet. Correct?

Here we are not talking 50 feet. We are

talking 42. They could go closer to the Woodrow than what is proposed now. Under the current application there is a setback and the terracing according to the applicant allows for, shall we say, a softened light impact with regard to the Woodrow that would otherwise be part of a matter of right project if they were building in that.

I think part of the zoning inquiry here, at least part of the way I'm thinking about it is how much is that difference? Is that different between the strawman of the matter-of-right construction and the proposed application? Is that difference enough to raise a zoning issue?

It's another way of phrasing the same question which is if you grant the fricking variance -- I don't know how we are going to get that on the transcript. Let's see if we can delete that reference fricking. If you grant the variance what is the impact? I'm just phrasing the question another way but my strawman is if you built it matter-of-right there are going to be impacts.

There is no doubt about that. The question from a zoning standpoint is is there still sufficient light and air allowed to the adjacent properties. I think, in particular, the Woodrow here

because I do tend to agree with the Chairman as we get into some of the issues across the street some of the pictures are very telling in terms of what they already have to deal with from a light standpoint.

enough to eliminate a sufficient amount of light and air. In particular it's really light, I think. Again, a very rough summation of what I'm kind of struggling with but I trust my colleagues are kind of hearing the direction that I tend to be kind of leaning in here.

Again, I'm really trying to be sure I speak to some of the issues that were raised in Exhibit No. 90 which is the opponent's response to the applicant's sun and shade submission because I think it was very helpful in terms of laying out their assessment of not only the direct issue of sunshine on the adjacent properties but also this issue of the soft light, this issue of -- I wish I could find the reference -- not necessarily just direct sunlight but, as the opponents refer to it, the affect that the addition would have on the soft and diffuse northerly light that it receives for much of the day.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Good. Ms. Miller.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to

respond that I don't think it is the correct analysis to compare it to what could be built as a matter of right. I think what you need to do in looking at the variance test is go by the three prongs and look at the impact from building this addition as presented to us.

MR. ETHERLY: I would agree but don't -I would not want to be so mechanical in the application that we lose sight of the broader context here. I agree with you definitely the variance language has to be the anchor here but I think the anchor is tied to a broader contextual picture that I am trying to kind of give a little bit of voice to here. I definitely don't disagree with you.

We are both saying the same thing in terms of how we are couching the analysis. I am just perhaps saying it in a slightly different way. To stick it closer to the various language, I am just not certain that the case has been made that the impact as we get into that third prong. That is kind of where I'm focusing this conversation here, the third prong in the variance test. I'm just not sure if the impact has been demonstrated sufficiently enough to raise a zoning question.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I think that the

1 plaza/gathering issue is somewhat amorphous to me, a 2 little bit vaque as to what is the impact there of the addition. I think certainly the impact on the Woodrow 3 4 apartments is explicit. I think we know what that is 5 going to be, at least as far as there is going to be a wall 10 feet away and we know it is going to block 6 7 Some things I think are clearer than others. 8 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Indeed. Okay. 9 Other elements regarding the other variances 10 specifically 2003? 11 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I think there 12 was some -- I know there was a lot of briefing on the 13 issues about whether or not this was appropriately 14 brought forth under 2001.3. I'm dealing with 15 nonconforming structures devoted to conforming uses. 16 I think there was a change in the regulation since 17 that Lincoln case and Ι think the applicants 18 appropriately cited 2001.3 in seeking the variance in 19 this case. 20 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: What else? 21 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: The applicant 22 also sought a variance under 2002.4 because 23 structure contained a nonconforming use which is the 24 grocery store. The addition is not an ordinary

repair, alteration, or modernization so they needed a

variance from that provision as well. I guess I would say my variance analysis would apply to all the variances and so in the sense if I don't find a practical difficulty with respect to one, I don't find it with respect to all.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Indeed. Okay. Are there elements that we haven't touched on that need to be mentioned or brought forth for deliberation? One piece we didn't talk about there was testimony in terms of the value by a relator that worked through and on their basis of the market what she would put an apartment with and then without the addition.

thought that informative was frankly, don't find it persuasive enough in its detail for the comparison of what we needed to look at. Is there impact? Of course. Is there other confluences and factors? Is location an element? Ts new construction an element? There are a million and a myriad of things. I did appreciate the opinions that were stated but I won't find that the direction I go would be based on elements that were presented in that.

We had also some talk about noise. The Woodrow is separated by 10 feet 6 inches from the existing structure. The existing structure will rise

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 to two levels above that for a small portion setback 2 at the same level in line. There is proposed to be 3 storage, trash, and also there was the talk of VESPA parking for what it's worth down in that area. 4 5 Noise was another element that was brought up in terms of the measuring factor of the proposed 6 7 addition. I would lay it out there for address as 8 needed. 9 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: wasn't 10 convinced that there was going to be great detrimental 11 impact with respect to noise. People live in the city 12 and I don't think that was so convincing. Also the decrease in property values. I think it is somewhat 13 14 speculative but still I'm not sure that falls into the 15 category of public good. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. Anything else 16 17 then? 18 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I think when we 19 are thinking about public good we can think about traffic, parking, light, air, in my view, and then 20 21 ambience as in public spaces. 22 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. I think one 23 of the other aspects of public good that factors into 24 this and all our reviews is our consistency and our 25 consistency in review of variances and that of what we require or have found to be meeting the test or not meeting the test. That to me is obviously a very general direction and reliance on a system. And then getting into specifics, however, in this case I think it would mean that we look at similar elements that we view other applications for and measure them in similar ways.

Let me start from the beginning and move this ahead. I had great difficulty with this particular application. I thought there was an awful lot of persuasive information on each side. Some was persuasive outside of the zoning elements but even so factors all into what we take into consideration. As I firmly believe, our jurisdiction is decided and very specific and we are focused on looking and holding in judgment those particular cases.

Ms. Miller has done an excellent job in laying out the variance test. The variance test has been interpreted differently over time but not that extremely a variance. I think I would have to move ahead and look at this in terms of uniqueness and the elements that were presented and whether it was a finding that had a unique aspect. I think it was fairly persuasive that it did.

Based on the existing structure, the

current nature of the structure the elements of use also fall within that. The practical difficulty in putting an addition to this property I believe is also set forth. The practical difficulty, of course, comes from two fashions and actually a fairly confluence of factors, although not astronomical numbers of them.

One, the existing structure and working within the framework of that structure. Two, the elements of relief that come from the nonconformity of the existing structure, of course, raised to a level of practical difficulty and adding onto this building no matter what based on our requirements of the regulation.

The lot occupancy under 403 I think it was shown somewhat persuasively the fact that the circulation and layout for this based on the existing structure and its use and the layout of the apartments above would require the additional lot occupancy on one level. It is noted, of course, and we are well aware that the second level of the addition conforms and comes under the lot occupancy requirement.

It is a complicated piece in terms of 2002.4 in many respects. One isn't allowed to reconfigure nonconforming uses but really this project doesn't go to reforming or expanding any sort of

nonconforming use but rather how accommodating a matter of right use on an existing structure, again all going back to a unique aspect which arises the practical difficulty from.

Then we have talked a substantial amount about -- actually, we talked very little about whether it would impair the integrity and intent of the zone plan map as this is essentially in conformity with the R-5-B in terms of the use, the height except for the lot occupancy but it certainly doesn't fall outside of the parameters of the zone district itself that would render it to be totally different.

And public good. I think Ms. Miller is correct that the public good can factor in numerous elements. I don't think it goes specifically to one individual's property rights and no one is asserting but it does factor that here into the overall character, environment, quality of life the specific location.

That also, I must say, adds a level of complication for my own understanding of how to judge this case. When we have a community and surrounding area, I think it was fairly unanimous but certainly unanimous to the fact that this commercial use, this retail use was an amenity, something that was

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

enjoyable.

You don't want that to go away. However, that is what is the basis of part of the opposition's case against, or holding against the addition. Overall I don't see how the addition is actually impacting negatively the public good. The light and shadow studies, there is a point, and Mr. Etherly was going through a lot of it in terms of the Woodrow and how it's impacted, the indirect light.

Then there are points at which in the evening there would be direct light. This building will rise not to the full height of the adjacent building. It will be separated by 10 foot 6. Again, there is going to be impact but it is rising to the level of interfering with the public good. I didn't find that to be the level of which was persuasive in the opposition's presentation of their case.

I would note the revised drawings of which are now under our review, as I said, there is a setback. The adjacent Woodrow building does build to its own property line with fenestration on that property line and then small insets that provide window wells. This building as proposed has a dimension of probably about 15, I forget exactly what it is, that sets off the street but then opens up into

the rear to the kind of center of the building open spaces.

I find that opening shows in the plan very well in terms of A2, the floor plans, and also A3, but also in the massing that was provided. It shows, in fact, that it is stepping away from the adjacent building that will, in fact, allow for additional light and air as the proposed addition raises above the grade.

Lastly, as I indicated, I think Ms. Miller is absolutely correct that we should hold in high regard and concern the character and how this might impact the surrounding area. For those elements that I find we have before us, I don't think this would be disruptive.

Again, I would say this will, in fact, go through additional reviews, design reviews which will be of critical importance, as well as review for the investment and the renovation of the first level which I would hope if this proceeds would be a great addition to that corner.

I'll open it up to others.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to say that for me this case turns on the practical difficulties prong. In reading the statute in the

regulation, it says that the strict application of any regulation adopted under 6-641.01 through 6-651.02 would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to the owner of the property.

The court has basically said that variances and practical difficulty question is a judgment call for the Board. As long as it is supported by findings in the record it will be upheld. I would like to assert that I think that this practical difficulty issue may be broader than some of the members of the Board are interpreting it. It is important that we be consistent in our application.

When I was reviewing the court cases I did read in the Monaco case a cite to Anderson American Law of Zoning in which Monaco says, "The BZA may be more flexible when it assesses a nonprofit organization. The public need for the use is an important factor in granting or denying a variance." They apparently object to standards when enabling acts are applied differently in several kinds of uses.

I think that statement in addition to a review of the court cases when they are looking at practical difficulty say to me that we do look at -- we can look at in considering practical difficulty the impact in general of denying the variance relief in

general, not just the practical difficulty of creating
a design that would work.

In this case I don't think that it is

In this case I don't think that it is unduly burdensome to the owner if the relief were denied in that there is a viable operation there currently.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. Others?

Direction for action?

MR. ETHERLY: As we perhaps wind down, Mr. Chair, I'm going to associate myself with your remarks as they relate to the summary of the case. I will highlight that what was very helpful and constructive and difficult was definitely probably the two pieces that I slept with over the weekend really were Exhibits No. 33, the sun and shadow studies, that were put together both by the applicant and the parties in opposition.

Definitely they were excellent work and I think it is worth highlighting as we have done in our deliberation some of those issues that were raised, as I think as the Chairman indicated, some of the economic discussions as related to impacts potentially on the rents that could be charged at the Woodrow, the issue of sun and light as we have already talked about. Those issues were substantially raised and

debated by the parties in opposition. I just want to commend the work that was done.

Also on the parts of the residents of all those facilities. Again, I understand where my colleague, Mrs. Miller, is definitely coming from but, as Mrs. Miller knows, that is perhaps always my seque to say that I still disagree with you. I understand where you are coming from.

My concern is your analysis is in some respects very broad and somewhat overly -- well, in some respects broad but that is not necessarily a final blow in this instance but I think it was important to spend the time that we spent looking at the clock and realizing that it is 12:44 and we are halfway through June 6, 2006. That will be my only reference to that today.

But I think it was important to have the discussion because the points that you were raising were critical in terms of trying to signal some sense of where -- some sense of consistency on how the Board grapples with this issue. I appreciate the argument that was raised about the economic viability and the profit, if you will, but, again, I don't accept the reading that I think had been suggested around how we treated that argument that was brought forward by the

applicant about those two bedrooms and what the applicant is trying to do there.

I think that is just a little too narrow of a reading of the facts of this case under the variance test. I will just stop there, Mr. Chairman, and I am prepared to moved forward. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you. Others? Anything else?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to clarify for the record that I did say that for me it did turn on the practical difficulty question but it also turns for me on the substantial detriment question. I was convinced that there is substantial detriment to the public good in this case with respect to the Woodrow apartment building and the parking and traffic congestion and possibly the public gathering space.

all that. I think it is probably fairly clear the hesitation by everybody that's looking at this in terms of which direction to go, although fairly decisive, I think, in our positions in terms of what we are required to look at. I think it is appropriate to continue our deliberations under a motion and then add on to anything we need at this point.

I would move approval of application 17446 of Willie Ney. That would be for the variances as amended and project as amended for the lot occupancy and also the addition to nonconforming structures, 2001.3 and 2002.4 at 2162 California Street, N.W. I would ask for a second.

MR. MANN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much, Mr. Mann. We do appreciate that. As I say, I think we have articulated numerous amounts of the uniqueness aspect to this. The one other to look at that we haven't really talked -- well, I guess we have talked about it, is the HPRB direction in terms of the design and the placement of this and how that impacts the setting and the unit layout and also the circulation going through the building.

The structural reconfiguration of the nonconforming use, of course, has been shown to be of unique stature in terms of the basis of the use being there in an R-5 zone to begin with. Also then the requirements of the configuration based on the residential or the mixed use, but the residential above and how that has to comply with the building code and the separation, etc.

The practical difficulties, I think this

has been an excellent discussion and I think this obviously will continue on other applications as we go forward. This was a complicated case.

However, I believe that the practical difficulties in complying with the Zoning Regulations as we are charged to look at has been met in this case based on the factors that, again, we have already gone through numerous aspects of it but more towards the placement and utilization of residential units which we are well aware of requiring fenestration, layout, circulation, These elements that egress. are obviously we have to take into consideration as you try to comply with the lot occupancy requirements and other elements of the requirements.

Moving to the zone plan, would it be so out of character with the R-5-B zone? I don't think there has been anything presented to be persuasive in that manner. The public good, of course, we talked about that and its impact on the surrounding area. I would note that for most of the year and most of the time of the year the sun is behind the Woodrow and comes around it for evening light.

There is the impact of the actual proposed massing would be limited in terms of impacting the direct light into the building but that doesn't

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 diminish the fact that there would be, in fact, 2 impact. However, I didn't find it to be at the level of detriment that would require my not supporting the 3 4 request for variances as amended. I'll open it up to 5 Any other comments? Very well. We are still on the motion, of course, and 6 7 I would note that we have had, as we limitedly discussed in the very beginning of this, additional 8 submissions put in that were not received and those 9 10 would, of course, be returned by the Director of the 11 Office of Zoning to the sender and not be part of the 12 record as we go forward with this. 13 That being said, I appreciate everybody's 14 work on this. This has been an incredible amount of 15 very detailed and excellently prepared information on all sides. We do have a motion before us. 16 17 been seconded and I would ask for all those in favor 18 to signify by saying aye. 19 MEMBERS: Aye. 20 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: And opposed. 21 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Opposed. 22 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Mr. Moy, 23 if you wouldn't mind recording the vote. Yes, sir. Staff would record 24 MR. MOY:

the vote as three to one to one.

25

This is on the

1 Chair's motion to approve the application as amended, 2 seconded by Mr. Mann. Also in support of the motion 3 Mr. Etherly. We have no Zoning Commission member 4 participating. 5 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank 6 y o u very much, Mr. Моу. 7 Let's move ahead. 8 MR. MOY: The next case is a request for 9 Modification of Approved Plans, pursuant to Section 10 3129. This is to Application No. 17319 of William J. 11 McKeever. The decision to this application was 12 pursuant to 11 DCMR 3104.1 for a special exception to 13 allow a rare addition to an existing single-family row 14 dwelling under Section 223 not meeting the court 15 requirements, Section 406 and the DC/R-5-B District at premises 1723 Riggs Place, N.W. (Square 153, Lot 104). 16 17 On March 31, 2006, the applicant made a 18 filing requesting this modification of approved plans and this is in your case folders identified as Exhibit 19 20 The Board approved this application on June 7, 43. 21 2005. The final order was issued on February 1, 2006. 22 The Board is to act on the merits of the request for 23 modification of approved plans pursuant to Section 3129.5. 24 25 No parties have filed comments within the

1 because the date we are looking at is the issuance of 2 the order which is February 1st. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 3 February 1. 4 MR. MOY: That's correct. 5 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. That's the clarification I needed. 6 Okay. Let me hear 7 opposition to taking into the record Exhibit 46. Of 8 course, this is something that procedurally 9 requested. This is very late in terms of 50 days, not 10 10, from the ANC. We could return it or open the 11 record to accept it. Let me hear from others. 12 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: T think 13 should accept it. I think it's important to have the 14 ANC's position on this and there isn't any prejudice 15 to the applicant. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Understood. I think 16 17 as this is part of the procedural request that we 18 make, although it is late, certainly we can afford 19 them a little additional time. If there is no opposition we will accept it as Exhibit No. 46. 20 21 we can look at the substance of it or take no position 22 on the proposed modification. That being said, let's move straight into 23 24 the issuance and dispense of this very quickly. This 25 a request for modification, as Mr. Моу

adequately laid out. This is a hearing we already proceeded through and approved. This is adding an additional few square feet onto a very small addition to begin with.

The original addition in my recollection

The original addition in my recollection was about four feet eight inches by five feet seven inches. We are adding about two feet to it. I think what is of critical importance for our review and decision on this to move ahead is the fact that this would not materially or significantly impact the relief that was sought. Basically the test that was already made that it is not being impacted and I would support it. To expedite I would move approval of the request for minor modification of the approved plans in Application 17319 and ask for a second.

MR. MANN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you, Mr. Mann.

Comments or questions? Any further discussion? Then

one note. I am sure that we won't have further -- how

to say this? Very well. If there are no other

further comments, there is a motion before us that has

been seconded. All in favor signify by saying aye.

MEMBER: Aye.

24 || CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Opposed?

25 | Abstaining?

1	VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Abstaining.		
2	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Very well. Thank		
3	you very much.		
4	Mr. Moy, would you mind recording the		
5	vote?		
6	MR. MOY: Yes, sir. Staff would record		
7	the vote as three to zero to two. This is on the		
8	motion of the Chair to approve the modification of		
9	approved plans, seconded by Mr. Mann. Also in support		
10	of the motion Mr. Etherly. We have Ms. Miller		
11	abstaining and we have no Zoning Commission member		
12	participating.		
13	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Just by the skin of		
14	our teeth then. Very well. Thank you very much. I		
15	take it then that the motion passed with three votes		
16	which would be a majority of the Board with one		
17	abstaining and one not voting.		
18	MR. MOY: That's correct.		
19	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Okay. Let's move		
20	ahead then. Call the next case for decision.		
21	MR. MOY: The next case is Application No.		
22	17464 of Sherman Arms, LLC, pursuant to 11 DCMR 3104.1		
23	for a special exception to allow a community service		
24	center under Section 334 in the R-5-A district at		
25	premises 700 block which is the cul-de-sac of 8th		

Street, S.E., Square 6209, lots 28 through 31. Staff would note that the last hearing on May 9, 2006, it was established that the square and lot numbers were correct but there is some ambiguity about the correctness of the street address.

At any rate, on May 9, 2006, the Board completed public testimony on the application, closed the record, and scheduled its decision on June 6. The Board requested no additional information. However, the ANC was allowed to file to clarify the Advisory Neighborhood Commission's two earlier reports dated March 1, 2006, and May 8, 2006. Staff will conclude at this point, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Thank you very much. Let's move right into this then. Well, I think the record is very full on this and I think it is actually more productive for the Board to deliberate under a motion whether it passes or not, but I think it would expedite things and I would move approval of Application 17464.

That is for the special exception which would permit a community service center in square 6209, lots 28 through 31 at 8th Street, S.E. as proposed by the applicant which is noted as Chesapeake. I would ask for a second.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: Second.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much. I'll note, and Mr. Moy made reference to this, that this didn't have address and we were always addressing the subject site by its lot and square numbers and I think that is appropriate. Just to lay the framework here, of course, this was off of Chesapeake and 8th Streets on a small cul-de-sac. It is separated by that cul-de-sac which is a public right of way and alleys on each of the additional sides.

It is a very interesting shaped lot. This is being proposed to be developed into what is called a community center. We have, as the applicant as laid out, the entire program, the time, the use that would be primarily for the use of the adjacent properties, the apartment buildings rather, the developer is actually redoing. They are proposing this to serve that population.

I think we will have some discussion on the larger piece. Let me just frame the fact that some of the concern of the surrounding areas was this was going to be built but no one could use it. It would be more like a private club, not their words, mine, but private club rather than a real community center.

2.0

Of course, that had to be balanced with the fact that they were concerned with the amount of traffic that might come to and from or who might be using it. It is a delegate balance if you open it up for the general public of which you have no control or you would have a dedicated population. I don't think it rises to a major concern in my mind and my deliberation because, one, I found that the program as laid out is very substantive and I think very thought out.

It is looking to serve a population, a community I would say, that the Chesapeake Village, which is being renovated and developed, is going to be filled with and the surrounding area. There is a memorandum of understanding as is in the record which was informative in terms of the openness of the program.

Certainly they don't want to have empty areas and nonuse so I am assured that if the apartment population was not using this to the best of its ability, certainly they would fill it with those others that might want to use it. Just to have an amenity like this, I think, is a positive aspect as opposed to when we look at the special exception, of course, is looking to the potential or the actual

creation of detrimental impact.

Something of this nature might well be able to be used as is proposed to do adult training and after school programs, but even more so the kind of unprogrammed type and elements. There might be a community meeting around a specific issue that needs to be dealt with immediately and they need a place to meet and this will facilitate that.

That being said, I would also note the Office of Planning's Report which was an excellent analysis in support of the special exception and the criterion 334 of which this falls under. The community center is not to be located to create or be detrimental or objectional conditions.

Again, just the separation of this from the adjacent areas I think limit any detrimental impact from being created. I found that the architectural element or the architectural style of this was intriguing and set itself apart as a community center, something different, but not in total contrast to the residential area around.

Certainly it didn't rise to any other objectional conditions and we didn't have any other additional testimony or persuasive evidence in terms of objectionable noise or use of this. There are

1 other requirements in 334 that actually have no real 2 bearing on this in terms of structural alterations and 3 This is a new building. I'll leave it at 4 that at this point and open it up to others for their 5 comment. Mr. Mann. 6 7 MR. MANN: I thought their apparently 8 successful implementation of similar programs in other areas outside Washington also provided evidence that 9 they can successfully employ programs like this while 10 11 still taking into consideration the local 12 requirements, Zoning Regulations or otherwise. I wasn't left with the impression that 13 14 they have never dealt with issues like this before. 15 Just through programming they can successfully address some of the issues that we might otherwise look for 16 17 strongly at for untested or otherwise never before 18 attempted programs. 19 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent point. 2.0 Others? 21 VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: It certainly 22 appears to be a very impressive center which I think 23 will be a great benefit to the public and the 24 community around it. I just want to address briefly

that there was an issue as to which ANC letter should

be given great weight. There was the March 1st letter and then there was the May 8th letter. Basically I believe that each of those didn't meet the requirements that we set forth in 3311.5.

What that means is basically that the Board is not required to address the issues raised in those letters with particularity. However, I want to emphasize that we heard from the ANC commissioners and the members of the public and the Board has actually weighed very heavily all the concerns that were addressed. particular, Ι heard In that the surrounding community wants to be able to use the center if they can.

As the Chairman said, the applicant has represented that the center would be open to the surrounding immediate community as space permits and forth also in their that is set letter of understanding dated February 17, 2006, is attached to Exhibit 24.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. Others? Anything else? I'll just take note, of course, it was not refuted as operating as a nonprofit which is also another criterion in 34 for the special exception under the R-5-A. Very well. If there is nothing further then, let us move ahead. We do have a motion

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

before us. It has been seconded. I would ask for all-- let me bring up one comment.

Mr. Moy, do you have -- there is an element from our Zoning Commission that was brought up that I think we probably need to discuss in terms of any sort of screening that might happen on this alley. As you know, there is a large -- well, there's hundreds of feet, linear feet, surrounding this property.

On the project north side of this is the single-family residential. Of course, Chesapeake and the corner on 8th Street there was some limited discussion but discussion clearly on the fact of how that might be screened. I think we could take up a quick discussion on that and whether that would factor into our conditions of any sort.

My opinion is this, the site plan that is proposed and the layout of the building with the surface parking I think is very adequate in terms of defining that site. The fact that it is separated by a public right of way and three alleys I think is enough separation. I think by putting up any sort of hard, solid fence of six or seven feet high I think actually would look more kind of more a bunker element or closing off and differentiating it in what I don't

find is a very productive way.
would certai

I would certainly encourage good landscaping on that side and trees but I think it is a positive element, the open space. Then, lastly, one of the pieces, I'm not sure how far the fencing could go because we do have that surface parking lot and the ingress and egress off of that alley. It would have to be set back from the alley itself. In that sense I wasn't of the thought that a physical fencing was required based on any of the evidence that was brought forward but certainly encourage the landscaping of that and those edges. Others?

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I also would not want to impose that as a condition because I don't recall testimony that really addressed or raised adverse impacts that would correct. It just wasn't addressed at the hearing as far as I can tell. I can't see that it is needed. If it is needed, the applicant certainly has the ability to add it later.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Good. Okay. If there is nothing further on that, then we do have a motion before us. I would ask for all of those in favor signify by saying aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: And opposed?

Abstaining? Very well.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Mr. Moy.

MR. MOY: The staff would record the vote as four to zero to zero on the motion of the Chair to approve the application seconded by Ms. Miller. Also in support of the motion Mr. Etherly and Mr. Mann. also have an absentee ballot from Mr. John Parsons and his vote is to approve the application. earlier that was my seque because Mr. Parsons has a suggestion which was to -his suggestion condition on a six-foot high -- let me read this. "A six-foot high wood stockade fence to be erected on the property line along the length of the alley which is approximately 300 feet long."

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent.

MR. MOY: So, again, the total vote would be -- the final vote would be five to zero to zero to approve.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Good. Thank you very much. Appreciate that. Okay. Noting we have one more case to decide this morning, but also noting that it's 1:10, I would imagine the folks are probably here for the afternoon session and I would advise you that we will finish this last deliberation and we will need to take a break for lunch and blood circulation

walk outside. We would call the afternoon session to order no sooner than 2:00.

It comes to my attention two things, first of all, procedurally. Board Members, the last decision that we just made I believe we could waive our rules and regulations and issue a summary order unless there is any objection to that. is there an objection? Do we have the ANC? Is it clear enough to do that?

MR. RITTING: Out of an abundance of caution I think I should probably do a full order.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Sure. Let's do a full order actually because that is an important piece to bring up that we have some findings of fact that I think are critical as part of our point. We'll do that and issue a full order on that.

I have just been handed, of course -well, not, of course -- been handed the fact that we
have a preliminary matter in one of our cases in the
afternoon so what I want to ask is the Board's
indulgence. We will finish our deliberation and
immediately call the afternoon session. We will
dispense with the preliminary matter and then we'll
break for lunch. We will break actually within our
afternoon session because procedurally we can't deal

with anything that has to do with the hearings at this point.

That being said, let's call the last case for the morning's decisions.

MR. MOY: The next and last case, Mr. Chairman, is Application 17459 of DC Hampton, LLC, pursuant to 11 DCMR 3103.2 for a variance from the residential recreation space requirements under Section 773 to allow the construction of a 28-unit multiple dwellings in the Arts/C-3-A District at premises 1446-1454 Church Street, N.W. (Square 209, lots 911 and 917).

Staff would note for the Board that the applicant amended the application at his last hearing to provide zoning relief from the parking requirements under Section 2101.1 if the Board believed that the variance relief was required. However, at the hearing the Board determined that the applicant's parking variance relief was not necessarily needed.

Finally, the applicant also clarified that the notice to indicate a change of unit from 28 to 27. So on May 2, 2006, the Board completed public testimony on the application, closed the record, and scheduled this decision on June 6. The Board requested no additional information at the conclusion

1 of the hearing. That completes the status briefing. 2 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much, 3 Mr. Moy. Forgive me because I am now reading what was 4 handed to me. My understanding is that ANC-6A is 5 withdrawing their appeal? Is that correct? Okay. which case there is no action from the Board that 6 be taken if 7 needs to that has been withdrawn. 8 Obviously we accept that but I don't think we need to 9 call up anything. We can make an announcement of it 10 in the afternoon so that may free up everybody's time. 11 Thank you very much.

Okay. Let's move ahead then. As Mr. Moy has indicated, application 17459 of DC Hampton, LLC. Let's move right into this. This was, as indicated, amended several ways. One was in concurrence regarding the parking with the Board's review of this.

I would just note for the Board to look at this and see that the variance from the parking requirement of 2101.1 was not required and that was referencing, of course, 2100.5 which reads, "No additional parking spaces shall be required for a historic landmark or building or structure located in an historic district that is certified by the State Historic Preservation Officer as contributing to the character of that historic district." That has, in

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

fact, been documented as a case in this particular 1 2 application. Moving ahead then to the other elements of 3 4 which relief was being sought. Going to 5 residential recreation requirements, I think it is probably appropriate to do this under a motion. 6 would move approval of Application 17459 at premises 7 1446-1454 Church Street, N.W. that is proposed to 8 allow construction of 27 multiple residential units. 9 10 I would ask for a second. 11 MR. MANN: Second. 12 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you very much, 13 Mr. Mann. 14 Going into this, of course, we did look at 15 a couple of particularly unique aspects of this that arose as to the practical difficulty. 16 17 existing structure on this site. The site is in a 18 small and somewhat uniquely shaped but not incredibly 19 uniquely shaped lot. Adding onto the building and 20 also putting a contemporary multiple residential 21 proposal there, indeed, also with the other views and 22 design aspects of this it was found to practical difficulty in complying with the entire 23 residential recreation space afforded. 24

none

of

the

In

fact,

25

residential

recreation space required would be provided. We would take note that with the pushing back and the massing of this, a lot of which came out of the review, the designer review of HPRB, that there are provided outside spaces, of course, that don't count towards the residential recreation requirements because they are out of individual units but it does go to the aspect of where one could go out and be part of the outdoor area. The other aspect that I think that we found now with the hundreds of thousands of requests for variances from residential recreation is that the other uses of it. As we always ask, "What would you use it for and why would you need it?" I think we have found and, in fact, the last application that I recall just last week, I think it was, the larger buildings do require or have some need for and, in fact, there is a market for it. Certainly our requirements have those needs as we get into the 100 and 200 and 300 units. What we have here in a 27-unit, my point being, is that the requirement for that type o f space. Not only that but the impact of providing it is so difficult.

In fact, one of the sides of the proposed

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

project is the most persuasive practical difficulty in providing the entire residential recreation space. Of course, we looked at the fact that this would not require parking as in terms of the count of 2101.1 but there is parking provided. We looked at the diagrams of how one would access that and how we might reconfigure it to get residential recreation space.

I think in my mind we do have to factor into the balance of what do you provide and how nice of residential recreation space is provided below grade. What we see in that is more kind of workout areas and as we balance out -- not necessarily the most persuasive element of this but as we balance out what would be better provided, that or the residential recreation space, it certainly comes into play that it provides for this specific application a little bit more compelling to provide the relief for that.

That being said, I don't have any other particular aspects to add to this. I'll open it up to others if they have.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON MILLER: I just want to add like similar cases with small buildings it is much more difficult it seems for the applicant to provide the amount of residential rec space. In this case were they to provide the amount of indoor residential

1 recreation space they would have had to devote two 2 units and more than half a floor to residential recreation space. 3 4 It is also very complicated here by the 5 fact that there is an historic structure already there and they couldn't work around it to provide rooftop 6 7 recreation because of the multiple setbacks. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. I think 8 to add on to that we often look at or it is provided 9 10 often on the roof because of the outdoor space 11 requirements. This based to the fact that historic 12 preservation was creating a roof plan that didn't easily allow for that. Also the mechanical units that 13 14 were placed on the roof diminished the size. Οf 15 course, there is a dimensional requirement for rooftop residential recreation space provided. 16 Okay. Anything else then? Very well. 17 there is nothing further, we do have a motion before 18 19 It has been seconded. I would ask for all those 20 in favor signify by saying aye. 21 ALL: Aye. 22 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Opposed? 23 Abstaining? Very well. MR. MOY: The staff would record the vote 24 25 as three to zero to two on the motion of the Chair to

1 approve the application, seconded by Mr. Mann. Also 2 in support of the motion Ms. Miller. We have Mr. Etherly not participating on this case and Ms. Mitten, 3 4 the Zoning Commission Member, participating but not 5 present and not voting. Excellent. CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: 6 Thank 7 you very much, Mr. Moy. Is there any other business before the Board for the morning session? Probably 8 If there is no other business for 9 not. Very well. 10 the Board in the public meeting --11 MR. MOY: I'm sorry. 12 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: I believe we have 13 been through our entire chronology or agenda which was 14 substantial. I do apologize for us running late this 15 morning and into the afternoon having just decided upwards of seven cases. We will break and adjourn our 16 17 morning meeting. With that, we are going to take a 18 short lunch break. 19 There is a withdrawal if you are here for the afternoon appeal of 17482 so you might want to 20 check with staff. It has been withdrawn and will not 21 22 proceed today. We have one case for the afternoon and we will call that at 2:30, 17483. Thank you. 23 24 (Whereupon, at 1:24 p.m. the meeting was 25 adjourned.)

Î	114	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		